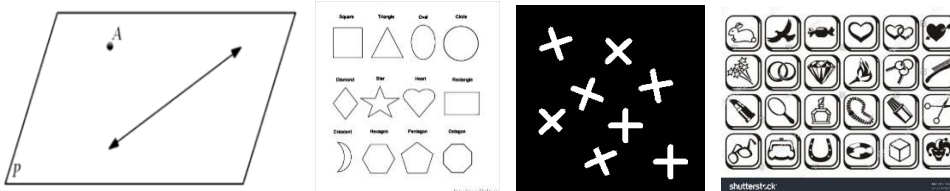


POINT, LINE, PLANE, SHAPE, FORM, THEME: Creating Something Out Of Nothing *by Warren Feld, Jewelry Designer*



Abstract

The artist creates something out of nothing. And the jewelry artist does the same, but also imposes this act on the person who wears the result, who in turn, decides whether to display or demonstrate its desirability and wearability, and all within a particular context or situation. So, we start with nothing into something. That something takes up space. That space might be filled with objects we call points, lines, planes, shapes, forms and themes. With whatever that space is filled, and however these objects are organized, the space and its composition convey meaning and value, communicated not merely to the artist, but as importantly, to the wearer and viewer, as well. As Design Elements, it is important to differentiate among the power of each of these objects to focus, anchor, direct, balance, move, expand, layer, synergize, coordinate, conform, bound, connect, and violate. The jewelry designer's ability to fill, manage and control space is a critical aspect of fluency in design.

POINT, LINE, PLANE, SHAPE, FORM, THEME: Creating Something Out Of Nothing

The artist creates something out of nothing.

And the jewelry artist does the same, but also imposes this act on the

person who wears the result, who in turn, decides whether to display or demonstrate its desirability and wearability, and all within a particular context or situation.

So, we start with nothing into something.

That something takes up space.

Space separates and connects us with things. It is these arrangements and contrasts of things positioned within a space which allows us to find meaning, feel connected, recognize implications.

That space might be filled with points, lines, planes, shapes, forms and themes. We might add color, texture and pattern.

With whatever that space is filled and organized, the space and its composition convey meaning and value, not merely for the jewelry artist, but as importantly, for the wearer and viewer, as well. Filling space with objects will always create a level of tension because any viewer will feel compelled to make sense of it all.

This is work. This work is risky – what if the person evaluates poorly? Or makes a mistake? Or shows bad judgement? Or is compelled to pretend to understand?

Filling space with a bunch of objects whose arrangement we want to label “jewelry” is just as full of risk. The arrangement must make sense. It must seem appealing. It must seem wearable. It must feel like something that will assist in making personal, social or cultural connections. It’s always easier (and perhaps safer) for the person to turn and look away from any piece of jewelry. To reject the jewelry. Not wear it. Not buy it.

Jewelry designers do not want people to avoid their creations. So, it is important to also anticipate what happens when even more objects are added to this space and thus further expanding or delineating the composition. Further adding to and organizing and arranging these points, lines, planes, shapes, forms and themes into a design will continue to

exacerbate things, increasing the risk, but also the reward, for the viewer to maintain their stance, keep looking at it, try it on, possess it, and keep trying to figure out what it all means, and what it all means for him or her.

Meaning and value emerge from some sort of dialectic-type interaction, first between artist and self, and then between artist and client, often reflected in the selection of materials and choices about arrangements. The meta-qualities and inspirations and aspirations underlying these decisions then transition into forms and themes.

This emergence of meaning and value is contextually bound by shared understandings about whether the piece should be judged as finished and successful.

The choices are infinite.

Let's begin to decode points, lines, planes, shapes, forms and themes. The jewelry designer's ability to learn about, fill, manage and control space is perhaps the most critical set of fluency skills to develop.

^[1]Points, lines, planes, and shapes are independent design elements, and forms and themes are their dependent cousins.

Independent design elements function a little like vowels in the alphabet, and can stand alone and be expressive. They can have expressive meanings independent of the context in which they are found. When viewed or experienced in context, however, that context can alter how they are perceived and received.

Dependent design elements function more like consonants, and typically require some combination with independent elements to have fully formed expressions. Dependent elements and their expression are very context-sensitive.

Whatever their independence or dependence, these design elements are progressively interrelated. As we move from point along the list to theme, we increase our power to express meaning, establish value, create tensions, resonate, and confirm or reject shared understandings about good design. As we use more than one of these elements – either more of the same element or combinations of different ones -- within the same composition, we also are increasing our artistic and design control, power, and ability to show intent, establish meaning, and achieve a successful result.

These design elements discussed here are considered *objects* to the extent that they are things to be positioned and manipulated. They are considered parts of *structures* to the extent that they are part of some organization or arrangement. Both objects and structures express meaning and value, but structures moreso. Structures successfully earn the label “jewelry”, where their component parts do not.

Themes – the most complex of these design elements discussed here -- are explanatory meanings resulting from the interpretation of forms. They may be literal or abstract. They may be symbolic and layered. They may be culturally- or situationally-specific. Themes connect stories to the individual, the culture, and the society.

Forms, another design element, are especially coherent combinations and arrangements of points, lines, planes and shapes. They may be distinct or overlapping. They may be fully formed or partially formed. They reflect broader, deeper meanings and reflections – something considerably beyond the meanings of the component parts. Forms give stories depth.

Shapes are bounded lines and planes, delimiting spatial units which convey much more meaning than their individual component lines and planes could ever suggest on their own. Shapes function in 2- or 3-dimensions. Shapes are interpretable, whether they are immediately or easily recognized, or not. Shapes give stories character.

Planes are defined by the intersection of 2 lines, or the presence of 3 noncollinear (not on the same line) points, or 2 parallel lines, or a line and a

point not on that line. Planes suggest the ideas of existence, thought, and development. Planes imply the possibilities for movement and dimension. Planes are the stage upon which ideas unfold and stories may be told.

Lines are defined as a series of points. Lines imply the possibilities for boundaries, directions and movement. They can be used to measure things. Lines channel ideas. They can demarcate that which is OK and sacred from that which is unacceptable or dangerous or profane. In jewelry, they can call your attention to one part of the body, and indicate that you should not move your gaze elsewhere.

Points change the nothingness of space into something-ness. They focus the attention. Points are the simplest geometric elements which imply the possibilities for imposing individual intent, meaning and value on the universe. Points spark ideas. The presence of two or more points can suggest relativity.

The jewelry designer cannot ignore any of this. As design elements, points, lines, planes, shapes, forms and themes are an integral part of the jewelry artist's tool box. As elements within compositions, they are to be constructed or manipulated into principled arrangements we call jewelry. They allow the artist to show his or her hand. They are some of the major building blocks the artist uses to convey meaning and connectedness, show intent and inspire others.

To some extent, as objects, these elements are universally shared and understood. When structured within various arrangements, sometimes these structures too can be universally shared and understood; oftentimes, however, the artist uses these structures to assert ideas or feelings or intents not necessarily recognized by everyone or satisfactory to everyone.

As Design Elements, it is important to differentiate among the power of each of these elements to...

- (1) Focus the eye
- (2) Anchor or establish some kind of predominance or hierarchy within a

composition

- (3) Direct the eye
- (4) Establish balance, order, and a satisfying distribution of proportions and sizes, or their opposite
- (5) Give a sense of movement and flow
- (6) Give a sense of layering and dimension
- (7) Synergize or marry the relationship between positive and negative space
- (8) Establish a sense of coherence, coordination, sameness, unity, difference, and/or variety, or some grouping rules for elements
- (9) Conform to the shape of the body
- (10) Establish a silhouette or personal identity and culture
- (11) Connect to a time frame, context, or situation
- (12) Conform to or violate shared expectations or group norms about good design

As used with Principles of Composition, Construction and Manipulation, it is important to understand how each of these elements can enhance or impede the artist's ability to arrange objects and achieve a finished and successful piece of jewelry. Each can support or detract from a compelling arrangement.

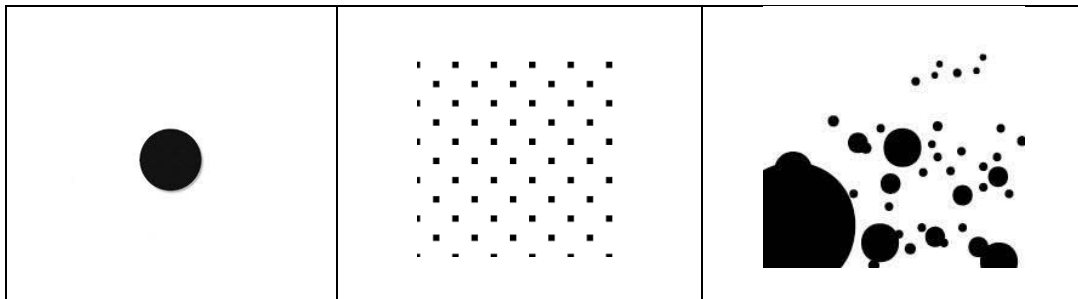
The designer does not have to use all of these elements in any one piece of jewelry. But the designer does need to know what each can and cannot be used to do. The designer must develop that intuitive and fluent knowledge how each of these elements function. The goal of jewelry design is to communicate. Communicate the artist's inspirations and aspirations. Communicate the choices made to turn aspirations into concrete products. Communicate the self-identifying relevance of jewelry pieces to the wearers. Communicate the socio-cultural or context-specific relevance of jewelry pieces both to wearers and to viewers.

Finally, each element should be used parsimoniously (that is, that Goldilocks point of *just right*), to attain a level of resonance. Our jewelry, at the minimum, should evoke an emotion, and more importantly, go a little beyond this and resonate.

POINTS

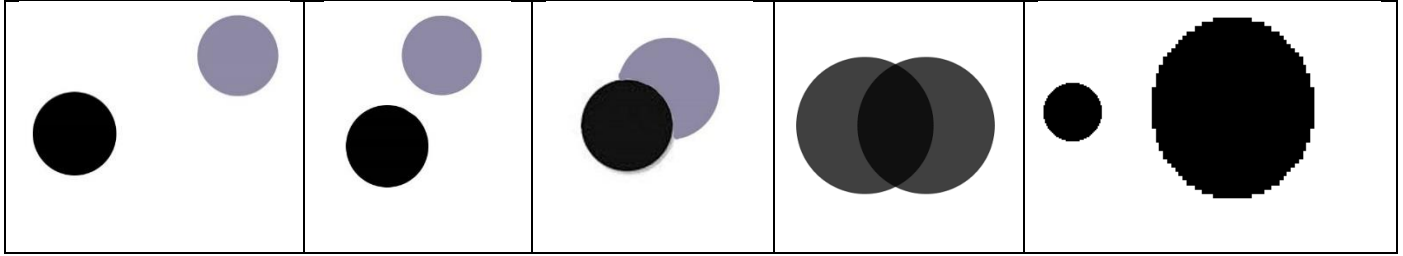


In math, the *point* exists but has no mass. However, for this and our other design elements discussed in this article, we use a looser definition in art and design. The *point* is the simplest geometrically based design element the artist can use to create something out of nothing and draw someone's attention to a piece. The *point* can be very small, or medium or large. It can be a simple circle, or a blob, or a square, or anything that might get interpreted as a *point*.



The point is the building block for everything else. Every mark we can make will be a combination of one or more points. Every line, plane, shape or form is essentially a point, regardless of its size.

Most importantly, the point calls one's attention to a place where no attention was called for or placed before. It creates a reference point. With 2 or more points, that reference point builds up much more meaning. It shows relativity in a relationship. It suggests distance and direction. It can suggest layering or dimension – think two over-lapping points.



Relationships between and among points pose two especially important meanings. One, the relationship that emerges about *proportions* of the point(s) to the space around it. Two, the relationship that emerges about the *position* of the point(s) within the space around it. Proportions and positioning.

Jewelry Applications/Decoding Points



A continuous series of points



Points directing your attention



Points which convey distance and relativity



A Point which steers your eye to the upper right, partly due to proportion and placement and color

The jewelry designer usually starts with a collection of different kinds of points with some determination and a lot of experimentation to arrange them in some pleasing way. Some points might be various round beads. They might be beads of different shapes. They might be a clustering of

beads into some shape or form. They might be a fully formed component or pendant.

The artist thinks about the distribution and balance of points. Sizes, relative sizes, shapes and variety of shapes are pondered over. Then points are placed, usually, with jewelry, in some kind of circle or silhouette. Their placement may establish a sense of balance, such as symmetry. Their placement might create a rhythm, either fast or slow.

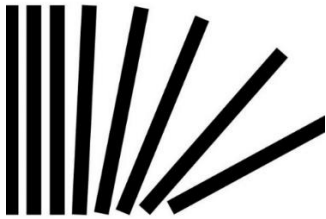
The artist determines where any emphasis should go. Often the artist uses a pendant drop, some variation in proportion, or some color placement effect to call a viewer's attention to a certain part of the jewelry. These function as points.

The artist determines how emphasis, size, proportionate relationships and placement affect how the piece will be interpreted and decoded by others. In what way(s) does the point influence the space around it? Should attention be focused or directed? What kind of rhythm should be established? Should a feeling of closeness, apartness, integration or skew be created? Have the dots contributed to a sense of symmetry or asymmetry? Do the points lose their "point-ness" and suddenly get perceived as a lines or shapes, when they move closer together?

The artist decides the number of points to be used, and decides their parsimonious selection and placement. That is, the artist decides when enough points are enough. Using more than one point adds a level of tension to the piece. There is a competition for space and how position and proportion will affect interpretation of the artist's intent, whether the piece feels finished, and whether the piece is seen as successful.

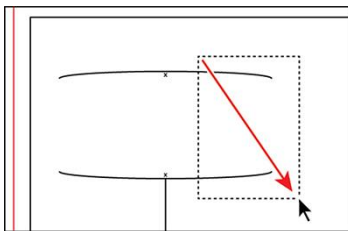
Overlapping points create a *figure/ground* perspective. They change the nature of the space and the person's interaction with it. They add depth or layering. Overlapping points might get re-translated into a new point, or into a new shape.

LINES

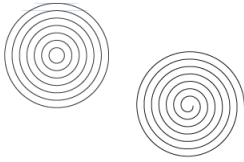


Lines are defined by the connections between 2 or more points. Lines have length and width. They connect, they divide, they direct. The points along the line can attract or repel each other. They can emote strength, weakness, or harmony. They can excite, muddle or confuse. They can be actual or implied.

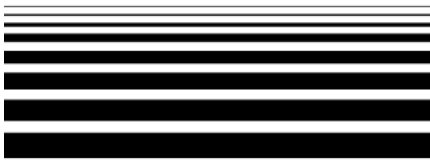
Where *points* are about *emphasis*, *lines* are mostly about *direction* and *movement*. A line is not attracting you to a point in space, but rather, it is directing you. Lines prevent the viewer from getting stuck staring at one point in your jewelry composition. They encourage the viewer to move around and take into account the whole piece.



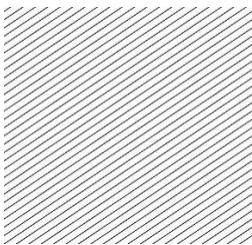
Lines both separate and join things. They establish a silhouette. They demarcate boundaries. They signal a beginning and an end, or travel in one or both directions all the way out to infinity, and perhaps beyond. Lines can violate boundaries, or establish walls around something.



They can curve and curve around things. A line which curves around and connects its beginning to its end becomes a circle. If the line delineating the circle becomes too thick and fills all the negative space, it becomes a point. If the curving line does not meet itself, beginning to end, it becomes a spiral. A curved line usually conveys a different sense of beauty and romance than a straight line.



As lines become thicker, they begin to take on the characteristics of planes. To maintain their identity and integrity as lines, they must always be longer than they are wide. Changing the ratio of the length to the width has the greatest impact on how any line will be perceived and understood.



As lines become thinner, they more and more emphasize the quality of direction. As both endpoints of lines seem to extend towards infinity, they emphasize movement. If one endpoint is fixed, while the other endpoint is allowed to extend towards infinity, more tension is perceived as the space around the line is interpreted by the viewer.

Two or more lines together create a measure of things. People try to make sense of each line, sometimes in combination, but often as individual segments. The *interval space between the lines* becomes critical in this endeavor.



*Eloquence, by Warren Feld, 2018,
jasper, jade, Japanese seed beads*

Here we have a 7-strand necklace. Look at the use of points, lines, planes and shapes. Look at the interval spaces between each strand.

How many points do you see?

How many lines?

Planes?

Shapes?

Forms?

Themes?

When two lines converge, they create an angle between them. This joint or connecting point becomes the nexus for things moving in two different or altering directions. The angle and juxtapositions of multiple angles can establish a rhythm. Angles smaller than 90 degrees generate perceptions of more rapid movement than angles larger than 90 degrees.

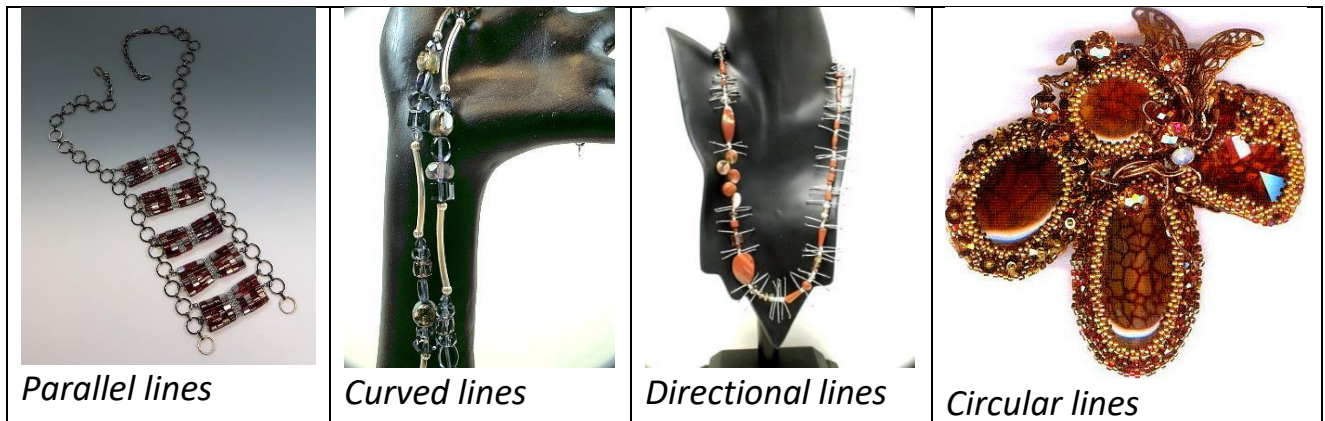
When two lines are separated, they often are perceived separately, each with its own identify. Think of the single vs. the multiple strand necklace or bracelet. The interval between the lines becomes a critical part of the story ascribed to each line separately, or lines in combination or

sequencing. It is important how that interval's negative space is filled up or left empty. It is important how wide that interval is between each pair of lines. Pieces with narrower interval spaces have more tension resulting from how the lines are perceived and thought about.

The width of interval spaces between lines creates rhythm. The use of color can further enhance (or impede) this perception of rhythm within a piece of jewelry. Varying the intensity and values of the lines can create dimensionality, where some lines appear to advance and others appear to recede.

Thicker lines placed close together can change the gestalt, where the viewer's attention shifts from the original lines to the *negative interval spaces*, now seen as the *lines*.

Jewelry Applications/Decoding Lines

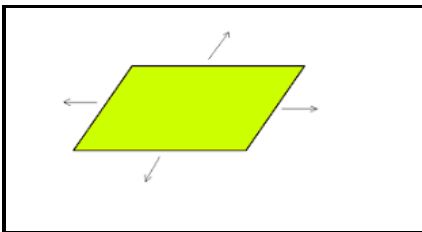


Lines are design elements used to compose, construct and manipulate beads and other pieces into jewelry. They assist the artist in translating inspiration into aspiration, establishing intent, and securing shared understandings about whether the piece is finished and how successful that piece should be judged.

We've learned that the control over line includes choices about thinness or thickness, finite or infinite, continuous or sporadic, integrated or disjointed, connected or not, and spacing between intervals. The presence of more than one line, and the chosen attributes of each line, add more meaning, more complexity, and more opportunity for the jewelry artist to play with materials, techniques and designs.

The tensions underlying points get assessed and managed differently by the jewelry artist than those underlying lines. While the *point* is more about attracting your eye, the *line* is more about directing it. Points emphasize and focus and anchor. Lines add movement and flow. Points lead us to ideas about balance and predominance. Lines lead us to ideas about alignment, coordination, closeness, grouping. Lines add additional measures of meaning, such as those associated with violation, conformance, span of control, silhouette, dimensionality, boundaries and framing and walls.

PLANES



Planes are used to encompass a space. Planes suggest unity. Planes provide reference and boundaries and direction. They suggest dimension and movement. As such, the use of planes often makes it easier for the viewer to find and interpret meaning of all the other design elements found within or outside that plane. They create the stage for a story to be created and told.

Because of this, establishing planar relationships among design elements can also lead to a measured sense of history and time and timeliness.

They can lead to more concrete understandings of context and situation within which the other design elements present themselves, and seek to affect.

Planes are created in different ways. These include,

- (a) Two intersecting lines
- (b) A line and a point not on that line
- (c) Three points, one of which is not on the same linear path as the other two
- (d) Two parallel lines

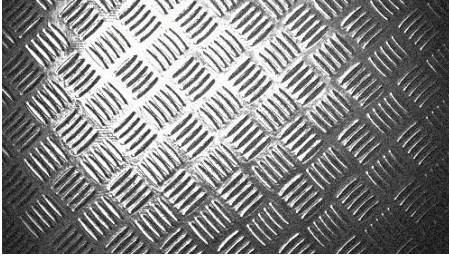
Planes are not restricted to a single point of view. They allow widespread placement and fragmentation.

Planes may overlap. They may be parallel. They may intersect. They may be flat or curved. Their boundaries may be linear or nonlinear. They may have clearly defined or diffuse boundaries. They may be warped and pulled in different directions.

Just as lines can be thought of as an accumulation of points, planes can be thought of as an accumulation of lines.

If not careful, planes can lose their identity and powers to establish expression and meaning. As a plane becomes larger, it sometimes takes on the characteristics of a point. It would then *emphasize* rather than *encompass*.

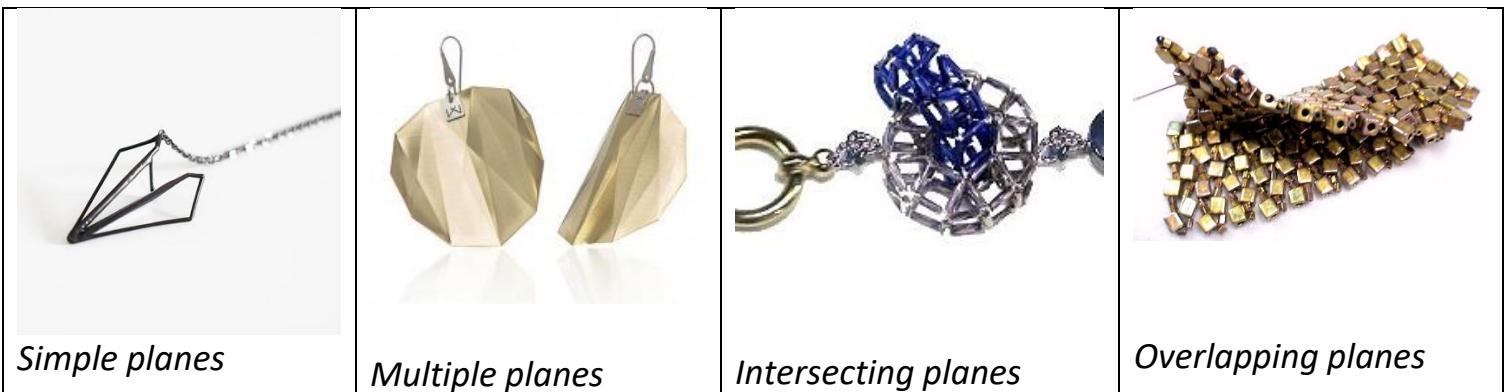
As it takes on the characteristics of a point, then its *contour* takes on a more critical importance, as it tries to retain and maintain its *plane*-ness, thus, diminishing the point-like characteristics. But then, as the contour gains greater significance, the plane increasingly reflects the attributes of a shape-like object. Again, the plane begins to lose its powers as a plane, and begins to orient rather than *encompass*.



For jewelry designers, planes can be seen to have *surfaces*. Textures and patterns may be added to these surfaces. *Textures* involve the placement of 2 or more design elements within the same space and which are seen to somehow relate to one another. Textures have visual impacts. When this structural relationship among textural objects seems to have some order or regularity to it, we refer to the texture as a *pattern*.

Textures and patterns may be 2- or 3-dimensional. They may be regular, predictable and statistical. Or they may seem random and non-statistical. They may be repeated or singular. They may be both visual and tactile. We may see textures and patterns which are layered or not, or smooth or rough.

Jewelry Applications/Decoding Planes

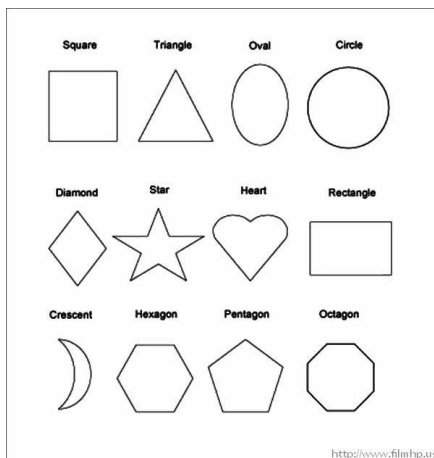


For the jewelry artist, planes can become both a help and a hinderance. They can aid the designer in establishing a coherent point of view. But

they can get away from the designer, and allow incoherence and irrelevance to slip into the composition.

The encompassing nature of planes has a big advantage for the jewelry designer. This allows the designer to build in a sense of context or situation. Each piece of jewelry will not work or is not wearable in each and every situation. It is very context-specific. Planes give the designer some control over context, which is very important.

SHAPES



When we come to focus on the outer contours of a plane, we begin to recognize this design element as something we call a *shape*.

Shapes are areas in 2- or 3-dimensions which have defined or implied boundaries. They are somehow separated from the space surrounding them. Shapes may be delineated by lines. They may be filled or emptied. They may be formed by differences in color values and intensities. They may be formed by patterns and textures. They suggest both mass and volume.

Shapes may be organic or mechanical. They may relate to the background, foreground or middle ground. They may be geometrical (regular,

predictable contours) or organic, distorted or overlapping, blended or distinct or abstract.

Shapes may be interrelated by angle, sometimes forcing a sense of movement and rotation.

More than one shape in a particular space may make one shape appear more active or more important or more prominent. This may change the perception of what that shape is about, particularly when shapes overlap. Secondary shapes may seem more point-like or line-like in relation to the primary shape.

When we recognize something as a *shape*, we begin to try to impose meaning on it. Shapes provide orientation. They are very powerful connectors between viewer and object. They may take on attribute qualities, such as masculine or feminine.

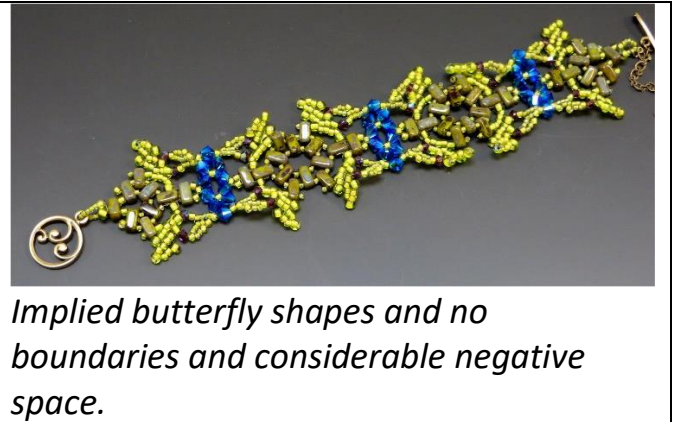
Shapes convey symbolic meanings. Triangles suggest action. They are dynamic. They are directional. They seem purposeful and strong. They have a power over the viewer, in that they can control the viewer's process of perception. Triangles can be made into pyramids, flags, arrows, beacons. They are often used as elements in religious symbols.

Square shapes denote honesty and stability. They are trusted, familiar, safe, comfortable. Most shapes we encounter are squares and rectangles. Squares could also symbolize rigidity and uniformity. *[An unexpected placement of squares within a piece, could evoke the opposite feelings and symbols.]*

Circle shapes suggest infinity. They are associated with protection (you're inside the circle or outside). They are associated with movement and freedom. They suggest completeness.

Shapes have meaning in and of themselves, and are not dependent on the human body for their expressive qualities and powers. When dependent on the human body, they become *forms*, rather than shapes.

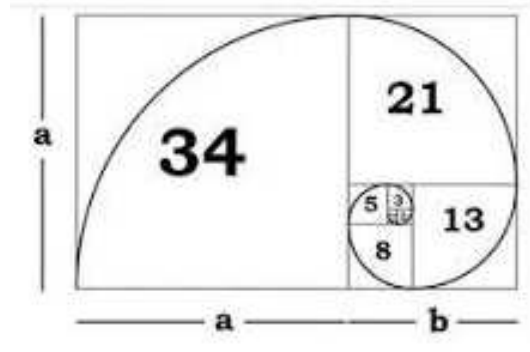
Jewelry Applications/Decoding Shapes



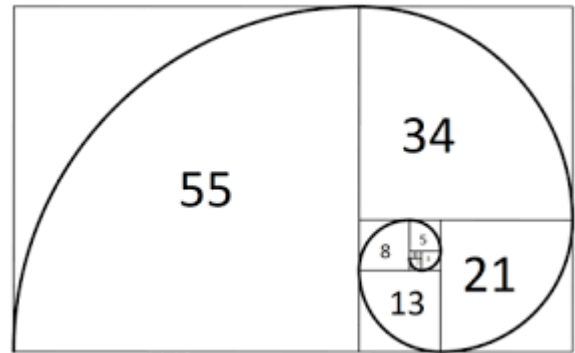
Jewelry artists need to be able to relate the shape to the message they hope the shape will convey. The shape should reconfirm, rather than obscure, that message.

Part of successfully working with shapes is controlling whether the boundaries are distinct, blurred or implied. Another important part is controlling how the interior space is depicted – such as, left empty and negative, shaded, colored, textured, either partially or fully, densely or not. A last important part is whether the shape represents a 2-dimensional or a 3-dimensional space.

THE GOLDEN RATIO



Golden Rectangle



Fibonacci Curve

(connects all the golden ratio points within the plane, and creates a golden spiral)

There is a time-tested principle of good structure and design called the Golden Ratio. This is actually more of a tool, not a rule. Artists have used this ratio for hundreds of years, and there is no reason jewelry designers cannot attempt to use it as well. It is not a requirement, just an option to think about.

Supposedly, shapes with the proportions of the golden ratio (1:1.618) have the most appeal to human beings. Designs of buildings, painting compositions, body forms – and yes, even jewelry – which use the golden ratio to determine the placement of objects within a golden space typically yield structures with the most harmonious proportions and highest level of appeal.

In the Golden Rectangle, as pictured above, we first draw a line and divide it into two parts, one longer than the other.

In the picture, $a = 34$, and $b = 21$

We then draw a square using the longest length “a”. So all 4 sides will equal “a”. We last close off our rectangle.

If a/b equals $(a+b)/a$, then we have the golden rectangle.

In the picture,

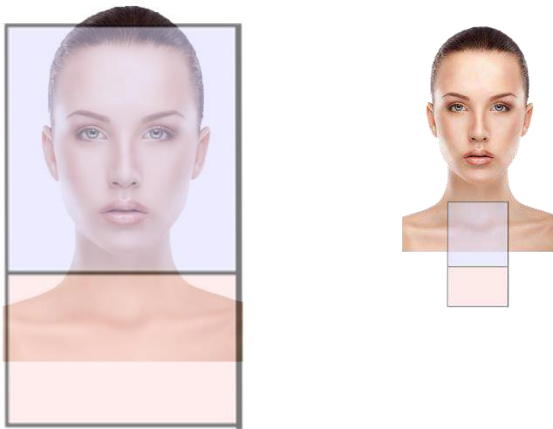
a/b would be $34/21$ which equals 1.619

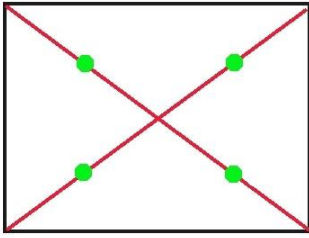
$(a+b)/a$ would be $(34+21)/34$ or $(55/34)$ which equals 1.617 (*close enough*)

We can keep dividing each rectangle into a square and a rectangle and establish golden rectangles within golden rectangles within golden rectangles. (Or we can keep doing this in reverse and keep getting larger and larger shapes.

As jewelry designers, we can use the golden rectangle and draw it over a person's body to establish the "plane" within which the piece of jewelry will function. If we know ahead of time that we want jewelry of a certain length, we can create the rest of the dimensions for our golden rectangle.

We can approach this in different ways. One way is to use the square of the golden rectangle to frame the face. We can set the length of length of "b" to be how far down below the chin we want the necklace to sit. Then the rectangle section of the golden rectangle shows the optimum space to work within. Another way would be to use the golden rectangle to define the full space we want our piece of jewelry to take up. This would reveal the ideal place to locate the centerpiece.

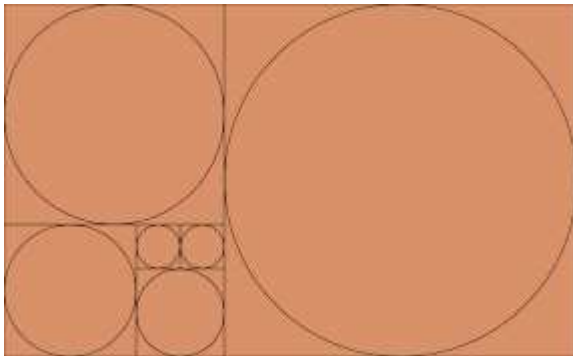




The eyes of the golden rectangle

Draw a straight from each bottom corner to its opposite top corner on either side. They will cross in the exact center of the format. From the center to each corner, locate the midway point to each opposing corner.

The eyes of the golden rectangle supposedly are the most appealing points within this most appealing shape. Jewelry designers can use these points to place objects of interest, or to establish optimum points to change the pattern, texture or rhythm, or optimum points for interrelating pieces with multiple strands or which function on multiple planes.

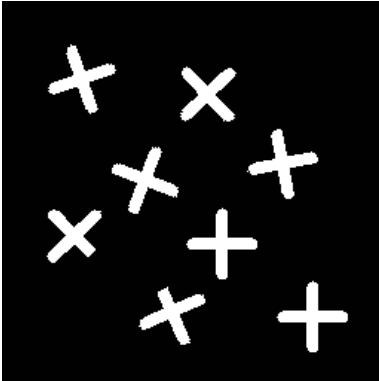


Golden Circle

A golden circle is one that fits perfectly within the square section of any golden rectangle.

Mathematicians have used the golden ratio to create many geometric shapes and forms.

FORMS



Form is any positive element in a composition. It may be related to points, lines, planes and shapes. Forms express meaning and are understood only at the boundary between jewelry and person. Forms add depth to meaning.

A form cannot be decoded and understood without referencing the space around it. For jewelry, this space is the wearer's body. A viewer must be able to understand and impose some meaning on the relationship between the form and the space (thus, the body) it occupies. A viewer must be able to differentiate the form or figure from the space (body) or ground (everything around the body).

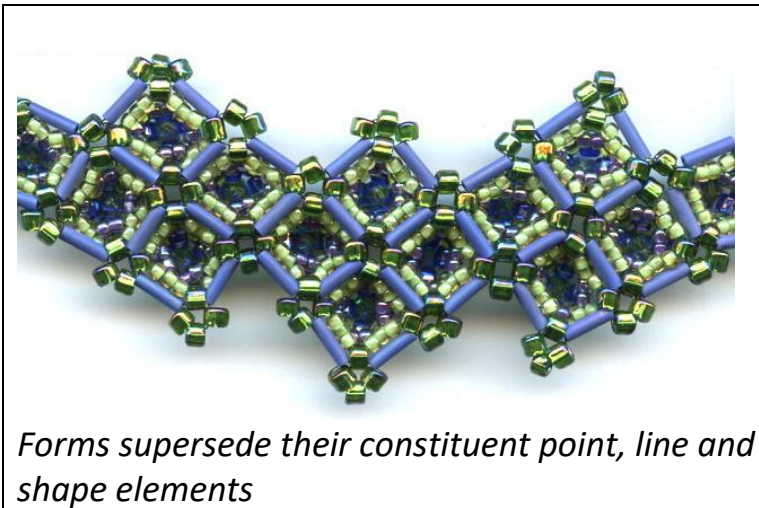
The artist cannot change the form without concurrently changing the space, thus how things get interpreted and related to. Changing the space, in terms of jewelry and body, has a lot to do with such things as silhouette, dimensionality, movement, interaction with what the person is wearing, or the context within the piece is worn, or where the piece falls on the body. The tension established between form and space determines the extent, time, and motivation of the viewer to interact with that form, continue to interact with that form, and find it satisfying or not.

With jewelry, forms are primarily actualized as they relate to and are worn on the body. They convey and solidify the expressive relationships among design elements, person and context. Jewelry forms are not merely structures with wearability. They are expressive design elements which

resonate their expressive purpose and power as they are juxtaposed and positioned against the curvilinearity the human body. Form is primarily a visual element, but its functionality – its impact on movement, drape, flow, durability and context – can affect its success, as well.

Form tends to be similar to shapes, but more 3D in reality or implied by illusion. Form can be delineated by light and shadow on it's surface, whether actual or illusory.

Jewelry Applications/Decoding Forms



For the jewelry artist, she or he must determine where the point, line, shape and plane end, and where the form begins. This means developing the decoding and fluency skills which can delineate and anticipate what happens to the expressive powers of the jewelry when the piece is worn.

The choice of form becomes a primary consideration in communicating the artist's message and intent.

The artist must manage the tensions between form and space, foreground (advancing) and background (receding), object (design element) and structure (arrangement). Good design becomes making strategic choices at the point jewelry meets the boundary of the body.

Forms can have magnetic powers, stickiness, and synergy. Forms can pull your eye in certain directions, or multiply, add, subtract or divide meaning and value, based on positioning, mass and volume. Forms can provide additional control over balance and movement felt within a piece.

THEMES



Themes are ideas which are conveyed by the visual, tactile and contextual experience with the piece of jewelry as worn. Most often themes are implied, rather than explicit. They relate the jewelry to the mind, and cannot be understood apart from the individual or group culture in which the jewelry is worn.

Themes are forms which reference, or can be interpreted to have reference, or inflect in some way some reference to individual, group, cultural, societal or universal norms, values and expectations.

Themes infuse or imply power, position, protection, or identification. They may be clear or abstract. They may be repeated or not. They may result from interpretations of individual forms, or whole compositions. They may be obvious or they may be symbolic.

Jewelry Applications/Decoding Themes



Well developed themes enhance excitement, interest and investigation. They add levels of meaning and create more depth of feeling and interpretation in jewelry. They increase the chances the artist's design will achieve a level of resonance. Themes can be representative or abstract, individual or repeated, easily accessible or not. They can be public or personal.

Themes decode expressive information which draws some of its meaning from the more general culture. They assist the maker, the wearer and the viewer in connecting with the pieces, interpreting them, and judging them. The very act of interpreting the themes present in jewelry is rewarding, as people make sense of things and reconfirm their understandings with the artist and other people around them. Involvement in a creative endeavor, like making sense of themes, engages the viewer in positive, gratifying ways.

Themes provide clues about motivation and intent and ways to judge this as good or bad, relevant or not. These motivations can have different purposes. They might be to assert power, to assert position, to protect, to identify, to connect, to communicate.

Themes more easily enable value judgments. Pieces are judged, not just as appealing or not, but also as right or wrong, and good or bad, and sacred or profane.

Themes can be in the form of symbols, patterns, or abstract forms. They reinforce a person's sense of connectedness to the larger group or social order around them.

IN SUMMARY

Points, Lines, Planes, Shapes, Forms, and Themes are objects used to turn nothingness into something.

That *something* holds meaning, asserts meaning and expresses meaning.

Points anchor.

Lines direct.

Planes encompass.

Shapes orient.

Forms provide ideas and referents.

Themes connect persons to culture.

Meaning is dialectic, in that how it is ultimately received and interpreted results, first, partly from the fluency of the jewelry designer to use these objects (and other design elements, as well) to translate inspiration into aspiration and aspiration into a finished result. And, second, partly from the various audiences of the designer and their shared understandings as they judge or negotiate about what it means for the piece of jewelry to be finished and what it means to be successful.

Arranging these objects into some organized composition provides a structure for them. Both the objects themselves, and the structures they are arranged and embedded in, convey expressive meanings. As these

meanings get expressed within shapes, forms and themes, their complexity, tensions and implications become deeper and more resonant.

At some point in the design process, points, lines, planes and shapes take on the characteristics of forms and themes. That is, the jewelry is no longer decoded as a set of individual parts. Decoding jewelry becomes more contingent on how the jewelry relates to the body (forms) and how the jewelry relates to the individual or group culture within which it is worn (themes). The whole of the composition takes on meaning and value beyond that of the sum of its parts.

So, take a moment. Grab a pen and blank piece of paper. Draw a dot.

You are now an artist.

Draw a series of dots, lines, planes and shapes in the form of a necklace.

You are now an artist with an interest in jewelry.

Jot down some ideas how you would build upon your initial sketch and develop forms and themes. You might try to draw clear connections between sketch and inspiration. You might re-interpret what you drew as a series of components. You might select other design elements – particularly Color or Pattern or Texture – to better define the forms and establish them.

You are now a jewelry artist.

Think about how your developing piece of jewelry reflects your personal inspirations and intent. Anticipate how others will view your piece of jewelry and judge it as finished and successful. Try to reconstruct in your mind how the wearer will come to understand this piece of jewelry as somehow reconfirming a self-identity or social-identity. Think about clues you can look for to reconfirm to yourself that your jewelry has degree of resonance -- that others will not just appreciate it, but want to wear it.

You are now a jewelry designer.



Now, take what you learned, and evaluate how points, lines, planes, shapes, forms and themes come together (or do not come together) in this piece done by one of my students.

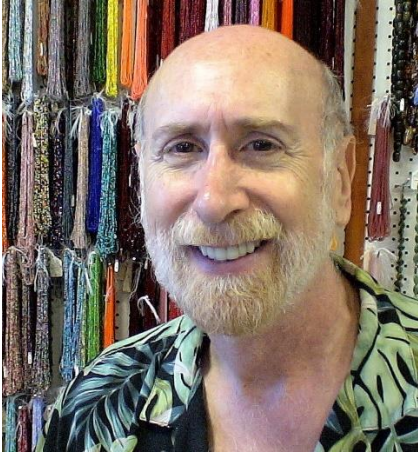
List the use of points.
What is the artist trying to accomplish with the use of points? What is more satisfying? What is less satisfying?

Now, ask yourself the same questions, next with the use of line, then with the use of plane, and so forth through shape, form and theme.

WARREN FELD, Jewelry Designer

warren@warrenfeldjewelry.com

615-292-0610



For Warren Feld, Jewelry Designer, (www.warrenfeldjewelry.com), beading and jewelry making have been wonderful adventures. These adventures have taken Warren from the basics of bead stringing and bead weaving, to wire working and silver smithing, and onward to more complex jewelry designs which build on the strengths of a full range of technical skills and experiences.

Warren leads a group of instructors at Be Dazzled Beads (www.bedazzledbeads.com). He teaches many of the bead-weaving, bead-stringing, jewelry design and business-oriented courses. He works with people just getting started with beading and jewelry making, as well as those with more experience.

His pieces have appeared in beading and jewelry magazines and books. One piece is in the Swarovski museum in Innsbruck, Austria.

He is probably best known for creating the international The Ugly Necklace Contest, where good jewelry designers attempt to overcome our pre-wired brains' fear response for resisting anything Ugly.

FOOTNOTES

^[1]Bradley, *Steven, Points, Dots, And Lines: The Elements of Design Part II, Web Design*, 7/12/2010. This article incorporates many ideas from this article.

as seen on <https://vaseodesign.com/web-design/points-dots-lines/>